

Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory

NGNP Neutronics & Thermal-Hydraulics Research & Development Plans

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NGNP R&D Plan: Thermal - Hydraulics & Neutronics - Outline

- *Introduction*
 - *The Process*
 - *Scenario Identification*
 - *PIRT*
 - *Validation Needs*
- *Work Planned for RELAP5*

The R&D Process is based on...

- Identifying the most demanding scenarios for candidate plant design
- Isolating key phenomena in scenarios
- Determining whether analysis tools can be used to confidently analyze plant behavior in scenarios: Validation
- Performing R&D to upgrade analysis tools where needed

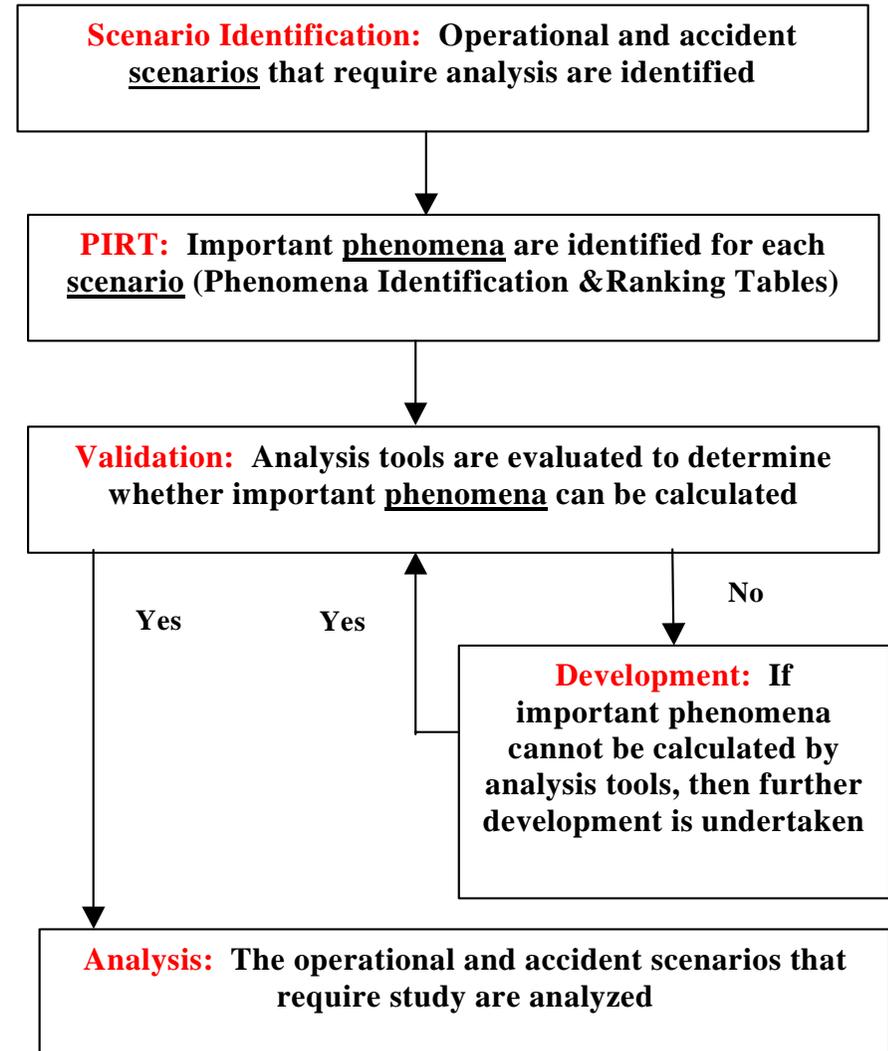
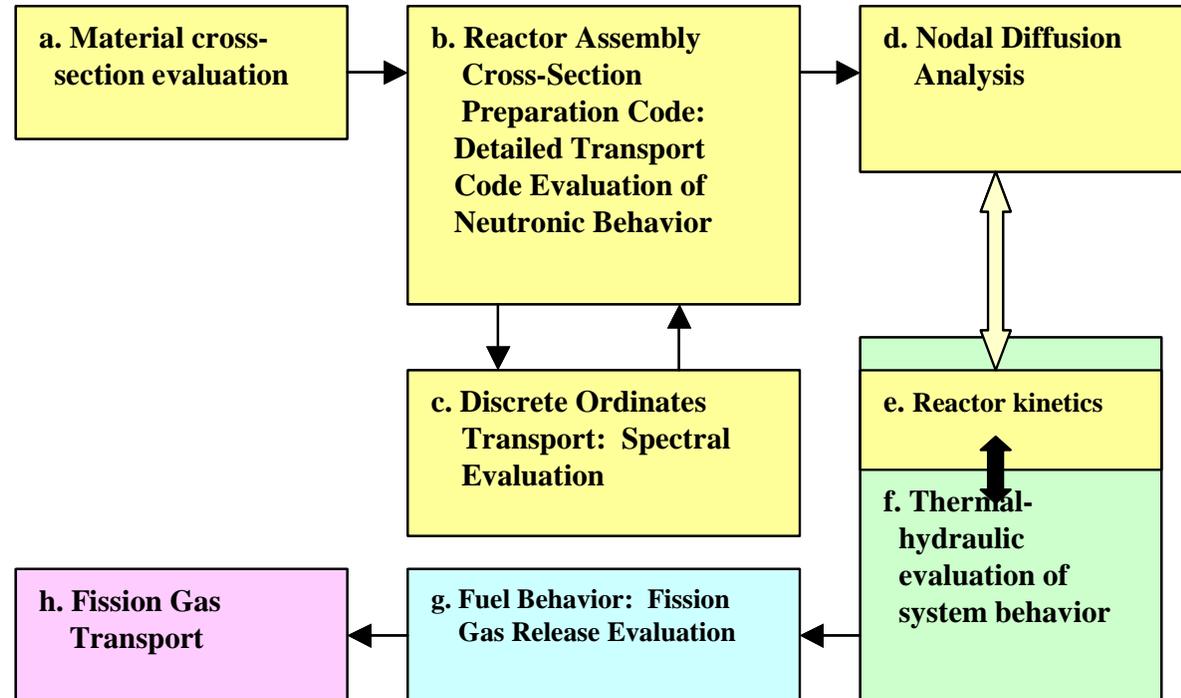


Fig. 1. Research & Development Process

The calculation process...

- Consists of 8 steps and
- Requires adequate data e.g. cross-sections to enable validation of analysis tools.
- Requires the analysis tools to have reasonable[†] agreement with data for key phenomena.



[†] Reasonable agreement: calculated value sometimes lies within data uncertainty band and shows same trends as data.

NGNP must be shown to be safe...

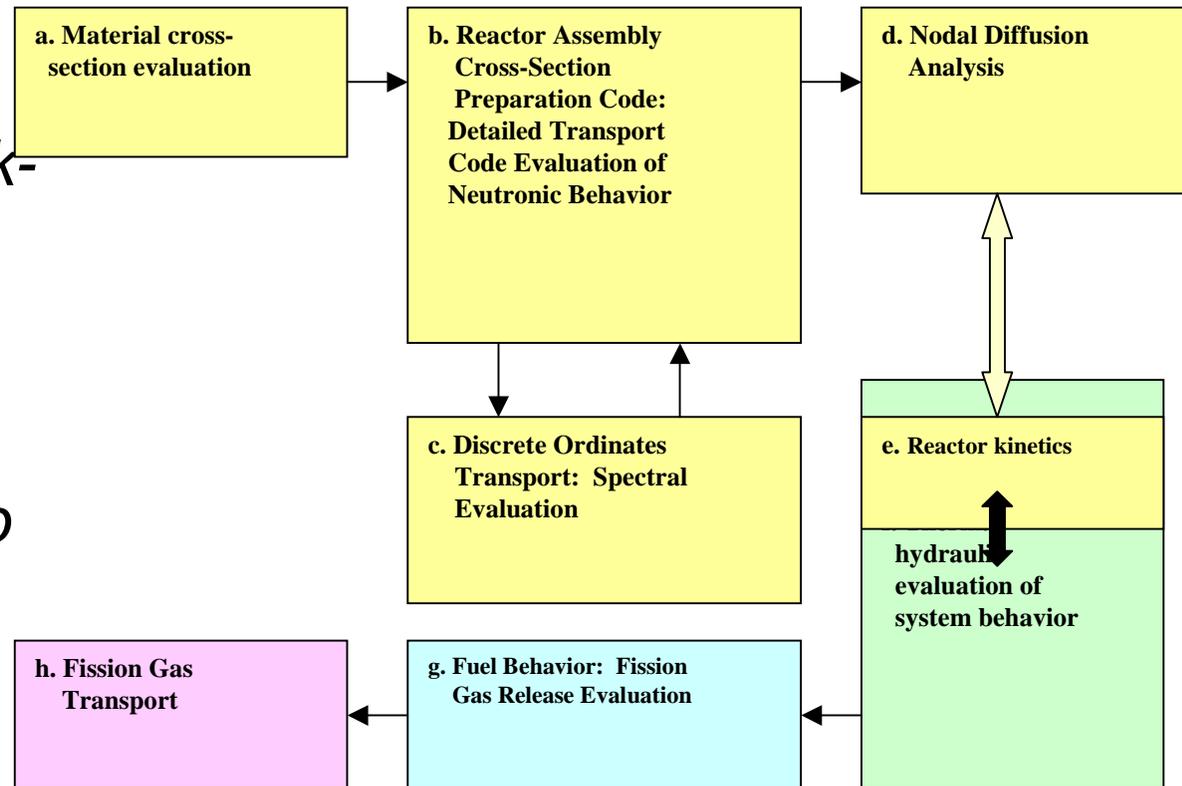
- *In complete operational and accident envelopes:*
 - *Anticipated operation occurrences, e.g., accidental withdrawal of control rods or loss of main and shutdown loops*
 - *Design basis accidents*
- *By using analysis tools capable of calculating:*
 - *Fuel behavior, including migration of fuel kernel in fuel sphere,*
 - *Fuel power distribution*
 - *Thermal-hydraulic behavior—operational & accidents*
 - *Potential for air ingress, water ingress, and graphite oxidation.*
 - *Fission product migration as function of fuel failure*

R&D Plans: Using a “First-Cut” PIRT

- *Based on prioritization of scenarios and phenomena :*
 - *Identified by experienced gas-cooled system designers*
 - *Engineering judgment*
- *Aimed at requirements for performing reasonable calculations of plant behavior for:*
 - *Operational conditions (rated power)*
 - *Pressurized conduction cooldown transient scenario (PCCS)*
 - *Depressurized conduction cooldown transient scenario (DCCS) including possible air/water ingress*

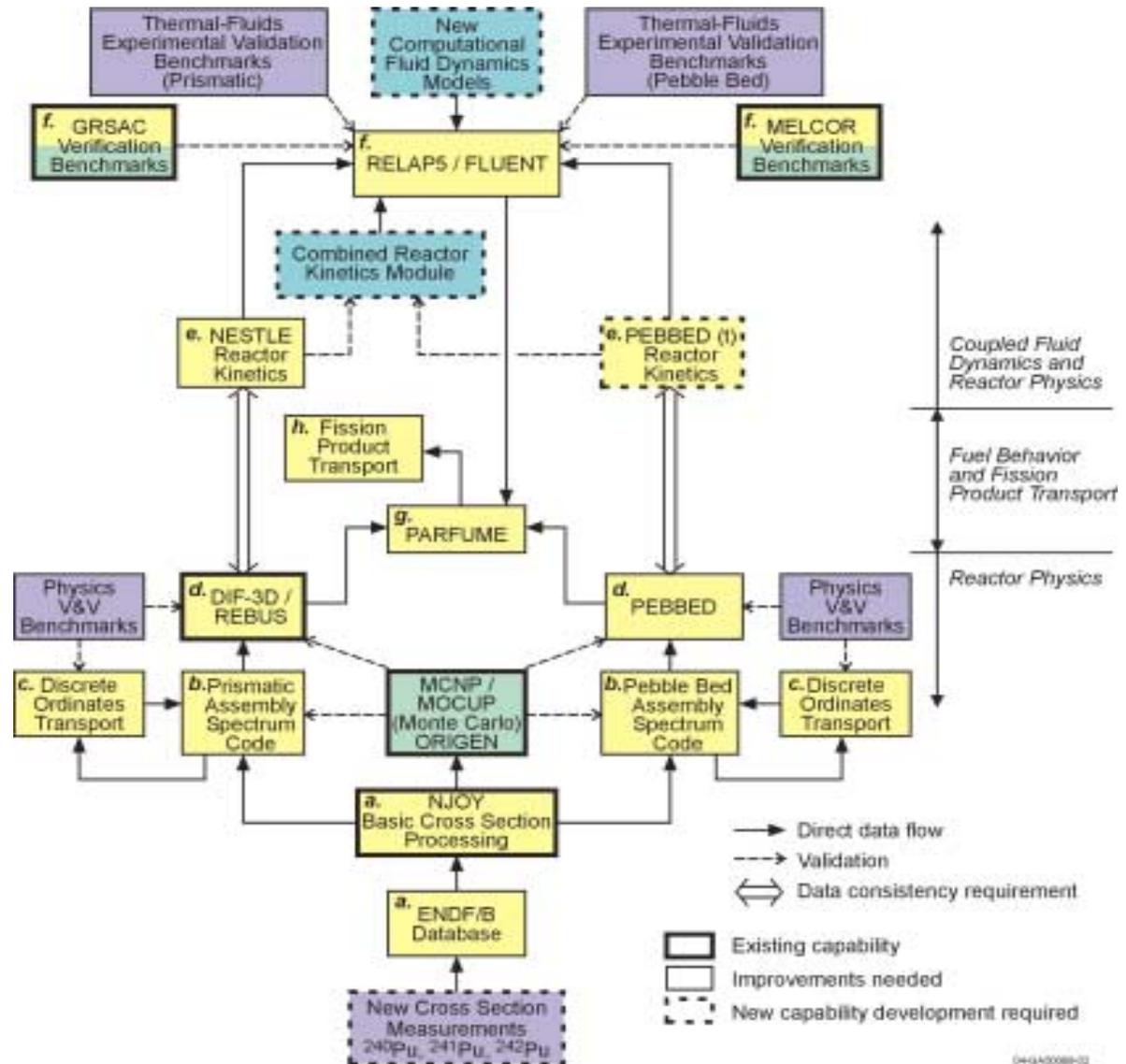
R&D Plan based on...

- Assumption: It is equally likely that the NGNP will be pebble-bed or block-type reactor
- Validation (& development if required) of tools identified in Steps b through h.



Including for example:

- Step b: COMBINE or DRAGON
- Step c: ATTILA
- Step d: DIF-3D
- Step f: RELAP & Fluent
- Step g: PARFUME



Portion of R&D Need Matrix...

Region of System	Operational Conditions	Depressurized Conduction Cooldown	Pressurized Conduction Cooldown
Inlet Plenum			IP1: Validation of CFD mixing calculation during transient.
Core	<p>CO1: Nuclear data measurements to reduce calculational uncertainty.</p> <p>CO2: Modification of cross-section generation code to treat low-energy resonances with upscattering.</p> <p>CO3: Development of improved method for computing Dancoff factors.</p> <p>CO4: Characterization of hot channel temperatures and fluid behavior at operational conditions.</p> <p>CO5: Validation using integral experimental data.</p>	<p>CD1: Validation of systems analysis codes to demonstrate capability to predict thermal behavior.</p> <p>CD2: Validation of models that calculate fission product release from fuel.</p> <p>CD3: Validation and calculation of air ingress and potential water ingress behavior into reactor vessel and core region.</p>	<p>CPI: Validation of systems analysis codes to demonstrate capability to predict thermal and hydraulic behavior.</p>
Outlet Plenum	<p>PO1: Validation of CFD mixing using mixed index refraction (MIR) facility data & data available in literature. Perform calculation of fluid behavior with validated code.</p>	<p>PD1: Validation of CFD mixing during operational transients and effect on turbine operational characteristics. Perform calculation of fluid behavior.</p>	<p>PP1: Validation of CFD mixing during operational transients and effect on turbine operational characteristics. Perform calculation of fluid behavior.</p>
RCCS	<p>RO1: Validation of natural convection characteristics in cavity at operational conditions.</p> <p>RO2: Characterization of natural convection characteristics in cavity at operational conditions.</p>	<p>RD1: Validation of heat transfer & convection cooling phenomena present in reactor cavity and via RCCS.</p>	<p>RP1: Validation of heat transfer & convection cooling phenomena present in reactor cavity and via RCCS.</p>

Because a system-wide modeling capability is required for NGNP analysis...

- *Modeling thermal, neutronic, and dynamic coupling of Core, Reactor Vessel, Balance-of-Plant, Shutdown Cooling System, and Reactor Cavity Cooling System is required for design and safety studies*
- *Several codes will provide the basis for these studies*
 - *RELAP5-3D/ATHENA*
 - *Fluent*
 - *GRSAC*
- *FY-05 system analysis R&D is focused on RELAP5-3D/ATHENA development and validation*

FY-05 Subtasks

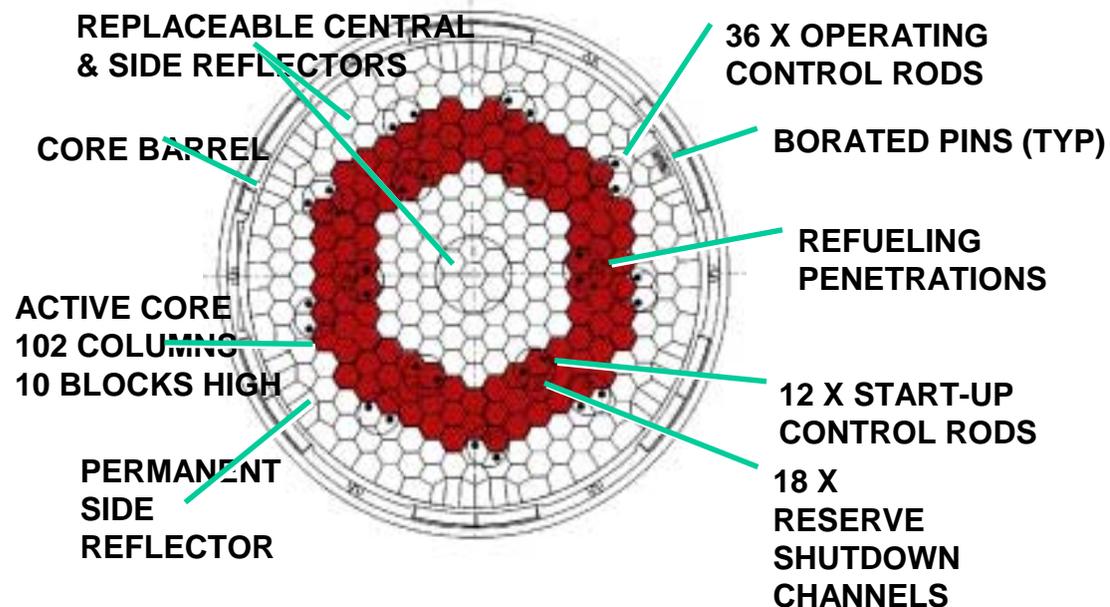
- *Assess heat transfer models using existing gas flow data*
- *Enable heat structures to conduct/radiate heat axially and radially*
- *Continue diffusion modeling for air ingress*

Gas Flow Heat Transfer

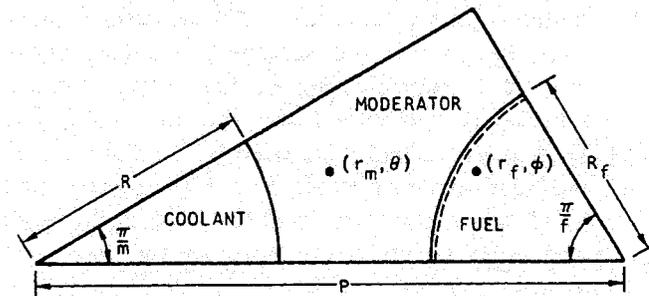
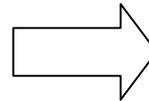
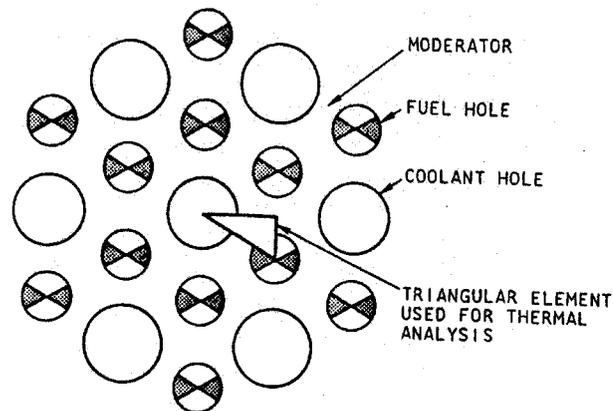
- *A range of heat transfer modes will occur during normal and accident conditions*
 - *Forced convection*
 - *Mixed convection*
 - *Downflow and upflow*
 - *Strong gas property variations*
- *RELAP5-3D/ATHENA will be assessed using relevant, existing data*
 - *McEligot, Magee and Leppert [1965], Perkins and McEligot [1975], Reynolds [1968], Shumway [1969] and Vilemas and Poskas [1999]*

Core thermal conduction/radiation model for conduction cooldown modeling

- *A heat structure models each graphite block*
- *Each heat structure conducts and radiates heat to its neighbors axially and radially*
- *A uniform block temperature is assumed*



Operational and early time accident temperature distribution requires a detailed analysis



Symmetry within a graphite block defines a “primitive” that can be modeled to evaluate temperature distribution using a 3D heat conduction code (e.g. FIDAP, ABAQUS, Fluent)

Air ingress following LOCA requires a gas diffusion model

- *Air ingress may lead to oxidation of the graphite blocks*
- *Development of a diffusion model was begun under I-NERI sponsorship in FY-04*
- *This subtask will complete the initial model and debug*